NEW CROP VARIETIES

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Outlined here are descriptions of new varieties of certain field crops. The purpose is to provide the extension worker with reference information for use until fuller descriptions appear as in USDA Technical Bulletins or in the Registration Service of the American Society of Agronomy.

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Assembled by FES with the cooperation of
State Extension Agronomists and ARS-USDA

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Varieties Described

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- Caddo
- Stadler
- Lewis
- Yaqui 54
- Nainari 60
- Lerma Rojo

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- Saturn

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SWITCHGRASS
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ZOYSIA
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FLAX
- Dunes
- Summit

BROOMCORN
- Dex

GUAR
- Brooks

FIELD BEAN
- Luna

LIMA BEANS
- White Ventura 63
- Concentrated Fordhook

Inquiry about any variety described here should be directed to the State releasing it.

Wheat

Beaver (Marfed-Merit Sel. 28) is a mid-season, tall spring wheat developed cooperatively by the Oregon Experiment Station and USDA. The stem is white and fairly strong; spike awned, fusiform erect; glumes glabrous; kernel white, midlong, soft and elliptical. The germ is midsized. This variety is resistant to stripe rust, mildew and some races of leaf and stem rust.

In nine years of field trials at Corvallis, Beaver outyielded Zimmerman, the variety it will likely replace, by 22 percent. Appearing in 96 locations over a 5-year period in the USDA Uniform Spring Wheat Nursery, Beaver averaged 45.4 bushels compared to 43.8 for Idaed and 42.6 for Henry.

Caddo (C.I. 13536), released by the Texas Experiment Station and USDA, is a hard winter wheat resulting from numerous selections from a 1942 cross of an experimental strain of Marquillo x Oro with the variety Wichita. The selection now named Caddo was made in 1953. Its excellent yield record throughout the southern Great Plains indicates wide adaptation. Caddo is partially resistant to leaf rust; it resists stem rust races 17, 29 and 32 but is susceptible to other prevalent races. It produces attractive grain, of high test weight and quality for bread purposes.

In the field Caddo resembles its Wichita parent, though it is shorter, stronger of straw and more resistant to shattering.

Certified seed became available this year.

Stadler and Lewis are new soft red winter wheats available in 1964, developed cooperatively by the Missouri Experiment Station and USDA. They were named in honor of Dr. Lewis J. Stadler, who was internationally recognized for his contributions to radiation genetics research. Both varieties have been field tested at Columbia, Missouri for four years, in Missouri outstate tests for three years and the Uniform Wheat Regional Nursery for two years. And both have been tested for quality at the USDA Soft Wheat Quality Laboratory at Wooster, Ohio.

Stadler was selected from a population of Thorne x Clarkan plants after seed of the original line had been twice irradiated. The variety has a good record of yield and test weight. Plants are similar in height to Knox. Grain is of excellent soft wheat quality. Stadler is resistant to some races of leaf rust and moderately resistant to soilborne mosaic, but susceptible to mildew, stemrust and hessian fly.

Compiled by John R. Paulling, Agronomist

Lewis is a short, early variety of a plant type particularly desired by farmers. It has yielded less than Stadler and is lower in test weight. Grain is of acceptable soft wheat quality. Lewis lacks disease resistance, but has yielded satisfactorily in Missouri despite this weakness. It is susceptible to leaf rust, mildew, stem rust, soilborne mosaic, and hessian fly. Lewis originated from a population of (Kawvale x (White Federation-Early Premium) x Clarkan-Mediterranean. Seed of this original line also had been irradiated.

Yaqui 54, Nainari 60, and Lerma Rojo are all spring wheats, similar in maturity to White Federation 54, bred in Mexico and introduced by the California Experiment Station. Their area of adaptation is the northern and central part of the State where stripe rust losses have occurred. In California rod-row trials, 1961-63, Yaqui 54 outyielded Ramona 50 by 7.8 per cent and Lerma Rojo excelled by 15.3 percent. In 1962-63 trials Nainari 60 exceeded Ramona 50 by 15 percent. Breeders seed of all these varieties will be maintained in California.

Yaqui 54 was selected from the cross Yaqui 48 x Timstein x Kenya. In plant height it is medium; spike medium dense to dense, white, slightly awnletted, mostly apical; grain red, medium hard to hard, with wide crease. Yaqui 54 is highly resistant to leaf infections of stripe rust but severe head infections occurred following late rains in 1963. Its stem rust reaction in California is not precisely known, but no infection was observed in the 3-year test period. It is known to have adequate resistance of Kenya, Gabo and Hope types. Showed high level Septoria infection (equivalent to Ramona 50) in Tehama County test but resistance to leaf rust at Davis, both in 1963. Yaqui 54 is a strong gluten wheat, suitable for bread when protein content of grain reaches 12 percent. If lower, it is not suitable for cake or family type flour. Yaqui 54 is recommended only to growers who regularly produce wheat with 12% or higher protein.

Nainari 60 originated from the cross (Supremo x Mentana x Gabo) x (Thatcher x Queretaro x Kenya x Mentana) x Gabo. The stalk is medium high; spike dense, fairly compact, very erect, white and fully awned. Grain is light red, medium hard with a wide crease. Nainari 60 is considered as tolerant to leaf infections of stripe rust but moderately severe head infections were noted in 1962. Its stem rust reaction in California is not precisely known yet the variety is known to be resistant to many North American races. It showed good tolerance to Septoria in the Tehama County test but a trace of leaf rust at Davis, both in 1963. Not suitable for baker's flour because of its weak gluten, Nainari 60 is acceptable for pastry or all-purpose flour.

Lerma Rojo was selected from the cross Lerma 50 x Yaqui 48 x Maria Escobar^{2} x Supremo 211. Of medium plant height, its spike is lax, bronze and fully awned; the grain is light red and medium hard with a wide crease.

Lerma Rojo is highly resistant to stripe rust. Though its stem rust reaction in California is not precisely known it is resistant to races found in North America. In 1963 a little Septoria was noted in the Tehama County test and 10 percent infection with leaf rust was observed at Davis. Flour from this variety can be used for bread, family or cake flour depending upon the protein level of the grain - however some samples have performed poorly in one or more categories. Milling properties are only fair.

Oats

Brave (C.I. 7690) is a widely adapted, high yielding spring oat from the cross Putnam x LMHJA, released by the experiment stations of Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin. It was developed in cooperation with USDA. Brave is resistant to yellow dwarf, smut, stem rust races 6, 7 and 8 and races 206 and 216 of crown rust. It is susceptible to race 7A of stem rust and some of the Landhafer-susceptible races of crown rust. It is tolerant to Septoria. Brave matures 3 to 4 days before Clintland; in straw strength it excels Andrew but does not equal Clintland and Newton. Its test weight is adequate, seed quality good and color yellow. A very small percentage of the seed is off type in appearance. To correct this a purification program is underway. Foundation seed will be released to certified seed growers for 1965 planting.

Coachman (C.I. 7684) and AuSable (C.I. 7670) are spring oats developed by the Michigan Experiment Station. Characterizing both varieties are higher yields than present varieties, larger grains, heavier test weight and added disease resistance. Some 1200 bushels of foundation seed was multiplied under certification for 1965 release.

Coachman is medium early. It is resistant to leaf rust, Septoria and yellow dwarf virus under Michigan conditions where it is adequately resistant also to common races of stem rust. Coachman is expected to replace the Clintland types in Michigan.

AuSable is similar in appearance and maturity to Rodney, the variety it most likely will replace. It is superior to Rodney in yield, test weight, and lodging resistance; in resistance to leaf rust, Septoria and yellow dwarf virus. But AuSable is susceptible to some races of stem rust. Presently this variety is recommended for the central lower peninsula including the "Thumb" area of Michigan.

Niagara (C.I. 7528) is a white spring oat released by Cornell in 1962. Its parentage is Garry 5 x Goldwin-Victoria-Rainbow and Branch. Niagara is described as a good all around oat with eye appeal and yield potential. It possesses the A, B, and C genes for resistance to stem rust; more resistant to crown rust than most varieties - though there is uncertainty about the races; and it is tolerant of Septoria.

Compared with Garry, the variety it is expected to replace to an extent, Niagara excells in yield and lodging resistance; is similar in stalk height and test weight and about one day later in maturity.

Ora (C.I. 7976) is a stiff stawed, high yielding, high test weight winter oat, derived from a cross of (Lee x Victoria, 2 x Fulwin, 3 x Bonda, 4 x Landhafer) x Moregrain by the Arkansas Experiment Station. Development of the new variety has been speeded through an arrangement for summer increase at the Experiment Station at Aberdeen, Idaho. Ora is about 8 inches shorter than Victorgrain 48-93, slightly later in maturity than Moregrain and equal in winterhardiness to Arkwin. It has shown excellent resistance to the prevailing races of crown rust in Arkansas - 203, 216 and 290. Its grains are large and plump. A limited supply of foundation seed is being distributed this fall.

Tippecanoe (C.I. 7680) is a short, stiff strawed, productive, high quality spring oat developed by Purdue Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA. It has Landhafer resistance to crown rust and the A, B, and C genes for resistance to stem rust. It is resistant to the smuts occurring in Indiana. However, Tippecanoe is susceptible to yellow dwarf virus and intermediate to moderately susceptible to Septoria.

Tippecanoe is slightly taller and about one day earlier than Goodfield. In tillering it excells Clintland 60 but hardly equals Missouri 0-205. The grain is yellow, plump, excellent in test weight and high in percent groats. It has excellent lodging resistance. Adapted throughout Indiana but especially the northern half, Tippecanoe is expected to replace there Newton, Putnam 61 and Clintland 60.

Rice

Saturn is a medium grain rice developed from the cross Lacrosse x Magnolia by the Louisiana Rice Experiment Station at Crowley, in cooperation with USDA. Similar to Nato in maturity (about 120 days), Saturn produces a slightly larger grain. It mills well and the milled samples are very similar in brilliance and chalkiness to those of Nova and Nato. In 14 field tests, supplied with adequate P and K and 40 units of N, yields were 4701 pounds for Nato and 3979 for Saturn. Height of straw averages about 42 inches and though equal in strength to most varieties, it could be a little stronger. There is some lodging with nitrogen applied at high rates. Saturn is resistant to leaf blast and rotten neck.

Rye

Weser is described as æ Wrens Abruzzi-type rye with added resistance to leaf rust. It was developed jointly by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and USDA. In south Georgia and north Florida tests - the area it is expected to serve - Weser has exhibited all the earliness, forage and grain yielding qualities of the original Wrens Abruzzi, plus leaf rust resistance. Seed is available through Foundation Seeds, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

Emory is a hardy rye intended to meet conditions throughout Georgia, developed cooperatively by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and USDA. It resulted from two cycles of intensive selection within the Explorer variety aimed at combining rust resistance with the forage and grain yielding qualities of the parent stock. The new variety will be released this fall.

Cotton

Acala 1517V (Experimental number 6612) was developed cooperatively by the New Mexico Experiment Station and USDA. In tests this cotton has shown tolerance enough to verticillium wilt to offer practical control when supported by a reasonable crop rotation. It matures early and, unlike other verticillium-tolerant Acalas, has not shown a tendency toward heavy vegetative growth and delayed maturity when grown on fertile wilt-free soils. The plant is rather slender and the locks are well attached, lending the variety to use of the spindle type picker. It offers higher lint percentage than Acala 1517D, slightly longer fiber similar spinning quality but slightly less fiber strength. Acala 1517V is released as a supplement to Acala 1517D for use of growers with lands more than mildly infested with verticillium wilt. Breeders and foundation seed will be distributed by New Mexico Crop Improvement Association.

Verden and Kemp are bacterial blight-resistant cottons released by the Oklahoma Experiment station to certified seed producers this year. Both have open bolls that are ideal for hand picking but not desirable for mechanical harvesting.

Verden has resistance to races 1 and 2 of bacterial blight. Its staple is longer than for prevailing varieties in Oklahoma and slightly shorter than Deltapine 15. In micronnaire reading it compares with Lankart 57. In fiber strength Verden is above the average of most Plains varieties yet is weaker than eastern and western varieties. Verden is not resistant to either fusarium or verticillium wilt.

Kemp is essentially a Stoneville 62 with blight resistance and slightly longer staple. It matures early.

Soybean

Bragg, a high-yielding, shatter and disease-resistant soybean suited to the southern area, was developed by the USDA at Stoneville, Mississippi, and Gainesville, Florida, and a number of cooperating experiment stations. About an inch taller than Jackson and 10 inches taller than Lee, Bragg matures about midway between these two varieties. It is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire and target spot and apparently resistant in a high degree to the root-knot nematode. In 49 tests, 1949-62, Bragg averaged 40.6 bushels, Jackson 36.4 and Lee 35. Oil and protein content were about the same as for Lee.

Chippewa 64 is a new variety, yet essentially the established variety Chippewa with resistance to phytophthora rot added. To produce this new variety an outcross with the resistant variety Blackhawk was followed by seven backcrosses to Chippewa. Chippewa 64 performs like its parent in the absence of the disease; its superiority comes into play when the disease is present. Experiment Stations in eight States, the province of Ontario and USDA shared in the development. The States involved, and which are increasing seed, include Illinois, Indiana Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Wayne, a variety just released, was developed cooperatively by experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and USDA. Wayne is almost as early as Shelby and about as productive as Clark. Its chief advantage is its high yield when compared with other varieties in its maturity range. Wayne is also the first variety earlier than Clark 63 to carry the CMS type bacterial pustule resistance. It has fair field resistance to phytopthora rot. From foundation seed produced this year certified seed should be available in 1966.

Alfalfa

The following varieties received favorable reviews by the National Certification Review Board* at its 1963 meeting on the basis of distinctiveness and merit for certification.

Variety Name	Experimental designation during testing	Breeder	Applicant
Cardinal	Tourneur 501 or N9-501	E. Vitrac, Tourneur Freres, France	Northrup, King & Co. 1500 Jackson St. N.E. Minneapolis, Minn.
Glacier	Tourneur 505 or N9-505	E. Vitrac, Tourneur Freres, France	Northrup, King & Co. (same address as above)

* applicant provided information given here on these varieties

Orchies	Gillon	H. Bonte & Cie., Orchies (Nord), France	Calapproved Seed Growers Assoc. P. O. Box 3746 Modesto, Calif.
Saranac	WRF	R. P. Murphy	Dept. of Plant Breeding Cornell University Ithaca, N.Y.
Travois		M. W. Adams and G. Semeniuk	Dept. of Agronomy South Dakota State College Brookings, S. Dak.
Tuna	U 0611	Swedish Seed Assoc. Svalof, Sweden	Hogg & Lytle Ltd. Oakwood, Ontario Canada

Cardinal was synthesized from thirteen parent clones. It is adapted to the same areas as Du Puits. Similar in seasonal growth pattern to Du Puits, it is slightly shorter, very uniform, semi-upright with dark green foliage. According to the breeder, Cardinal is tolerant to common leaf spot, powdery mildew and pea aphid. Certified seed became available in 1964.

Glacier is a product of crossing Du Puits x M. falcata x Franconia. It is adapted to the same general areas as Du Puits. These two varieties are similar in summer growth but Glacier is more dormant in the fall. It is uniform, of upright growth habit, with dark green foliage. Glacier is tolerant to leaf spot caused by Pseudopeziza medicaginis. Certified seed became available in 1964.

Orchies, a selection from Flemish alfalfa, is adapted to the same areas as other Flemish types. Its primary use is for hay in short rotations. Non-pubescent and upright in growth habit, 90 percent of the plants ranked in the tall or extra tall class in the Wisconsin winterhardiness test. Orchies is not resistant to bacterial wilt. Certified seed became available in 1964.

Saranac originated from crossing that involved Du Puits, Alfa, Flamande, and A225. It is adapted to New York and adjacent areas where alfalfa is intensively managed for highest production in 2-3 years leys. Here it is expected to replace wilt-susceptible early varieties. Saranac is non-pubescent like Du Puits and Alfa but less uniform. Yet, it is more uniform than Vernal and Narragansett. Saranac is similar to Du Puits and Alfa in fall and winter dormancy, erect in growth habit with dark green foliage. It offers considerable tolerance to some leaf-spotting diseases. Seed should become available in very limited quantity in 1965.

Travois was developed from root proliferating strains related in origin to Rambler and from a Cossack x Semipalatinsk population, by mass selection. It is adapted to the North Central Great Plains for rangeland interseeding and for permanent or semipermanent tame pastures. Slightly pubescent with variable foliage color, it tends toward a prostrate habit of growth. Travois recovers slowly after cutting and enters dormancy early in the fall. It rates lower in seed yield and seedling vigor than Teton. This variety is resistant to bacterial wilt and common leaf spot. Seed was offered prior to 1964.

Tuna is a Swedish selection from material of Franconian origin. It is adapted for hay or grazing in northernmost States and southern Canada where a hardy and comparatively persistent alfalfa is required. There is little pubescence; about half the plants stand upright at a height equal to other hardy varieties. Tests to date do not indicate resistance to bacterial wilt or insects. Seed is available.

Persianclover

Abon, an improved persian clover, was released by the Texas Experiment Station and ARS, March 1964. It resulted from eight generations of selection among plant materials drawn from seven superior plant introductions. In Texas it is felt this winter annual will be most useful on the Gulf Coast where minimum temperature seldom falls below 10° F. Advantages of Abon over common persianclover in Texas tests include earlier fall and later spring grazing, heavier winter production, little if any lodging, limited seed shattering and increased percentage of hard seed.

Foundation and registered seed are available, inquiries for which may be directed to Rice-Pasture Research and Extension Center, Route 5, Box 336, Beaumont, Texas. Some certified seed was expected this year.

Creeping Bentgrass

Evansville is a new vegetatively propagated creeping bentgrass for putting greens, selected at Purdue University. It is dark green, fine textured, and very dense under medium nitrogen fertility. Its brownpatch, dollarspot, and general disease tolerance is equal or superior to current varieties. Green leaf count (750 per sq. inch) was 50% more than average variety. Release in 1963 was through interstate certification in States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Kentucky. Foundation stock will be maintained at Purdue University under direction of Dr. W. H. Daniel, selector.

Orchardgrass

Clatsop is a selection made by the Oregon Experiment Station from material from England introduced in 1936 by USDA. First selections were made in 1939 for a space planted nursery. Reselection followed in 1945 for planting an isolated block for the purposes of evaluation and seed increase. Field testing has continued since 1949 in various Oregon locations. In a limited part of the northwest coastal area of the State, Clatsop has proved outstanding. This is due to its high resistance to the leaf disease Magistosporum rubricoseum, a serious fall and winter leaf spot and scorch of orchardgrass. If the disease is not a problem, Clatsop does not compete with other varieties.

Ryegrass

Astor was developed by the Oregon Experiment Station by selection within the Danish variety Roskilde. Though morphologically similar to annual ryegrass, Lolium multiflorum, Astor will persist 4 or 5 years. In the coastal area of northwest Oregon it has performed similarly to H_1 ryegrass, with Astor the better yielder. Experimentally, Astor has shown considerable promise there as an improved pasture grass.

Tall Fescue

Fawn was developed by the Oregon Experiment Station by the mutual pollination of eight plants selected from a large population for their high chromogen, crude protein, seed yield; their low self-fertility and desirable type. It is adapted to the Willamette Valley area for forage and seed production. Fawn is similar to Alta and K-31, except that it shows more spring growth; is earlier in maturity and taller. Its forage and seed yields are substantially above Alta.

Switchgrass

Summer (Expt. Sta. No. SD-10) is a warm-season native grass developed by the South Dakota Experiment Station from a collection made by W. L. Tolstead and Dr. L. C. Newell in Nebraska in 1953. For two succeeding generations there were mass selections made for earliness, leafiness and rust resistance. Progenies from selected plants were then grown in a polycross nursery to produce breeders seed. Summer is tall, upright with abundant somewhat coarse leaves. In South Dakota it starts growth after June 1 and matures seed in mid-September. It is similar in winterhardiness to Nebraska 28 and more hardy than Kansas 2118, Pangburn, Blackwell and Caddo. Late June to mid-July seeding is recommended in South Dakota for later seedings may be winter killed.

Zoysia

Midwest zoysia is a new vegetatively propagated zoysia selected at Purdue University. It is medium green but darker than Meyer; has twice the spread rate, coarser leaf and longer internodes. It is recommended for use on athletic fields along with blue-grass, for lawns, fairways and open, sunny turf areas. It forms less thatch, is more open and easier to walk over than Meyer. Breeder's stock is maintained at Purdue University. Foundation stock is available from Agricultural Alumni Seed Improvement Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

Flax

Dunes (A0007) was developed cooperatively by the California Experiment Station and USDA. It was selected in 1958-59 from the cross B5128 x Punjab 47^3 made during 1950-52. First grown in an observation nursery in 1958-59 and a preliminary yield test in 1959-60, this line has appeared in the cooperative yield nursery in all subsequent years. It has been tested in the Imperial Valley of California. Dunes is an Indian type seed flax with adaptation likely limited to the desert areas of the southwestern United States, particularly Arizona and California.

It has short, stiff straw, blue flowers and indehiscent bolls. Its seeds are large and brown - similar to Imperial or New River. In oil content Dunes is slightly higher than New River and the iodine number is higher than that of either Imperial or New River. In resistance to Fusarium oxysporium it is comparable with New River. The three varieties are similar but in general, Dunes produces slightly shorter straw and matures somewhat earlier.

Summit (C.I. 1914) is a medium early selection from C.I. 1606 developed by the South Dakota Experiment Station. It is a medium to high yielding flax and has done well from both early and late seedings. It has a branching type head with spreading panicles. Its oil quality and content are satisfactory. The seed of Summit is brown, of medium size, larger than Marine but slightly smaller than Redwood. The flower is blue with a few light blue flowered plants. It matures about the same time as Windom or Bolley (later than Marine, but earlier than Redwood).

The variety is immune to rust including the two new races 300 and 297 and is resistant to wilt. It is more tolerant to pasmo than Windom and Redwood, but not as tolerant as Arny or Marine. Its tolerance to MCP and Dalapon is similar to that of other varieties now recommended.

Broomcorn

Dex, a western dwarf type broomcorn, was approved for release this year by Oklahoma State University and USDA. Seed has been supplied certified seed producers. High yield and apparent resistance to anthracnose are its major advantages. In 7-year tests at Woodward, Dex produced 559 pounds of good brush compared to 411 for Rennel's Dwarf No. 11 and 379 pounds for Black Spanish. In overall height, Dex was slightly shorter than Rennel's Dwarf No. 11 and over three feet shorter than Black Spanish. It is of medium maturity, red plant color, good exsertion and brush, with medium long fibers. A possible objection for the western region will be its long peduncle.

Guar

Brooks is characterized by a high degree of resistance to the major guar diseases Alternaria leaf spot and bacterial blight. It was developed cooperatively by the Texas and Oklahoma Experiment Stations and USDA. The variety is medium late in maturity and of a fine-branching growth habit. Its small racemes of medium-sized pods are well distributed on the main stem and branches. The seed are of medium size and have been rated equal in processing qualities to the seed of other varieties.

Brooks appears to be well adapted to the guar-growing areas of Texas and Oklahoma. In 11 tests at seven locations in the two States during 1962-63, it averaged 43.2 percent more seed than the commercial varieties Texsel and Groehler. Indicated here is Brooks' disease resistance. For in five tests where disease was not a factor, Brooks still outyielded the commercial varieties but by only 11.7 percent.

Certified seed should be available for spring planting in 1965.

Field Beans

Luna is a rust-resistant pinto bean developed by the New Mexico Experiment Station. In tests since 1958 and commercial production since 1963, Luna has given a good account, especially in presence of rust.

White Ventura 63, released by the California Experiment Station, differs from Ventura essentially in seed coat color. It was originated through backcrossing Mackie x Ventura, with Ventura as the recurrent parent, thus inhibiting chlorophyll production in the seedcoat. The new variety is recommended in California for the same areas where Ventura presently is being grown.

Concentrated Fordhook is regarded by its developers at California Experiment Station as a purification of the existing variety, not a new one. Plant selections from seed fields were grown in isolation. After rigid reselection for seed coat color, plant type, uniformity and productivity, the progeny of four strains remained for compositing to form the basis of the certified variety. Concentrated Fordhook is a determinate type lima bean plant, suitable for green harvest. The seeds, of potato type, fall in the range of 0.7 to 1.2 grams per seed.